



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



***Ptyonoprogne rupestris* (Eurasian Crag Martin)**

European Red List of Birds

Supplementary Material

The European Union (EU28) Red List assessments were based principally on the official data reported by EU Member States to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2019-20. For the European Red List assessments, similar data were sourced from BirdLife Partners and other collaborating experts in other European countries and territories. For more information, see BirdLife International (2021).

Contents

Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2021) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Further information

<http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/euroredlist>

<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0>

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/regions/europe>

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist/>

Data requests and feedback

To request access to these data in electronic format, provide new information, correct any errors or provide feedback, please email science@birdlife.org.

Ptyonoprogne rupestris (Eurasian Crag Martin)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe¹.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁵				Long-term population trend ⁵				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	
Albania	3100–5500	2	2007-2018	partial	+	9 to 59	2007-2018	partial	+	9 to 59	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	340–490	<1	2014-2017	partial	+		2011-2018	complete	?				
Armenia	25100–36500	11	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	1700–3000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Azerbaijan	1000–10000	1	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Bosnia & HG	700–1500	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	11000–16000	5	2005-2018	partial	+	5 to 10	2000-2018	partial	+	10 to 20	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	1000–5000	<1	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Cyprus	200–800	<1	2013-2018	expert	0	0	2007-2018	expert	-	-30 to -10	1980-2018	expert	
France	30000–50000	14	2008-2012	partial	0	0	2007-2017	partial	?		1980-2012	deficient	
Georgia	present	<1		deficient	?			deficient	?				
Germany	70–110	<1	2012-2016	complete	+		2004-2016	expert	+		1985-2016	expert	
Greece	5000–20000	4	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Italy	30000–50000	14	2013-2018	expert	0		2000-2014	partial	+	400 to 500	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	400–600	<1	2007-2019	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	-		1990-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	3000–5000	1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Montenegro	400–1500	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Portugal	5000–50000	6	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	1000–3000	<1	2013-2018	expert	+	1 to 20	2007-2018	expert	+	1000 to 3000	1980-2018	expert	
Russia	5000–10000	2	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Serbia	1000–1500	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovenia	1100–1400	<1	2002-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	46700–46800	17	1998-2002	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	complete	
Switzerland	7000–9000	3	2013–2016	partial	+	37 to 69	2007-2018	complete	+	40 to 80	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	30000–80000	17	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
EU28	132000–247000	61											
Europe	210000–408000	100											

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Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe¹.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁵				Long-term population trend ⁵				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	

¹ See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report>.

² The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

³ In the few cases where population size estimates were reported in units other than those specified, they were converted to the correct units using standard correction factors.

⁴ The 'method used' (replacing the data 'quality' assessment in the 2015 European Red List) is reported as: a) Complete: complete survey or a statistically robust estimate; b) Partial: based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data; c) Expert: based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data; d) Defficient: insufficient or no data available.

⁵ The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.

⁶ Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

⁷ Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

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Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe¹. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data, and that only minimum totals are presented, to avoid double-counting of birds moving between countries.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁵				Long-term population trend ⁵				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (individuals) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	
Gibraltar	250–500	100	2012-2018	expert	0	0	2001-2012	expert	-	-1000 to -500	1980-2018	expert	
EU28	250–500	100											
Europe	250–500	100											

¹ See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report>.

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⁵ The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.

⁶ Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

⁷ Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

Trend maps

A symbol appears in each country where the species occurs: the shape and colour of the symbol represent the population trend in that country, and the size of the symbol corresponds to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

KEY

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase (≥50%) | ↓ Large decrease (≥50%) |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%) | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%) |
| ↑ Small increase (<20%) | ↓ Small decrease (<20%) |
| ↑ Increase of unknown magnitude | ↓ Decrease of unknown magnitude |
| ■ Stable or fluctuating | |
| □ Unknown | |
| ○ Present (no population or trend data) | |
| × Extinct since 1980 | |

Each symbol, with the exception of Present and Extinct, may occur in up to three different size classes, corresponding to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

- ↑ Large: ≥10% of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: <1% of the European population

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Figure 1. Breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe.

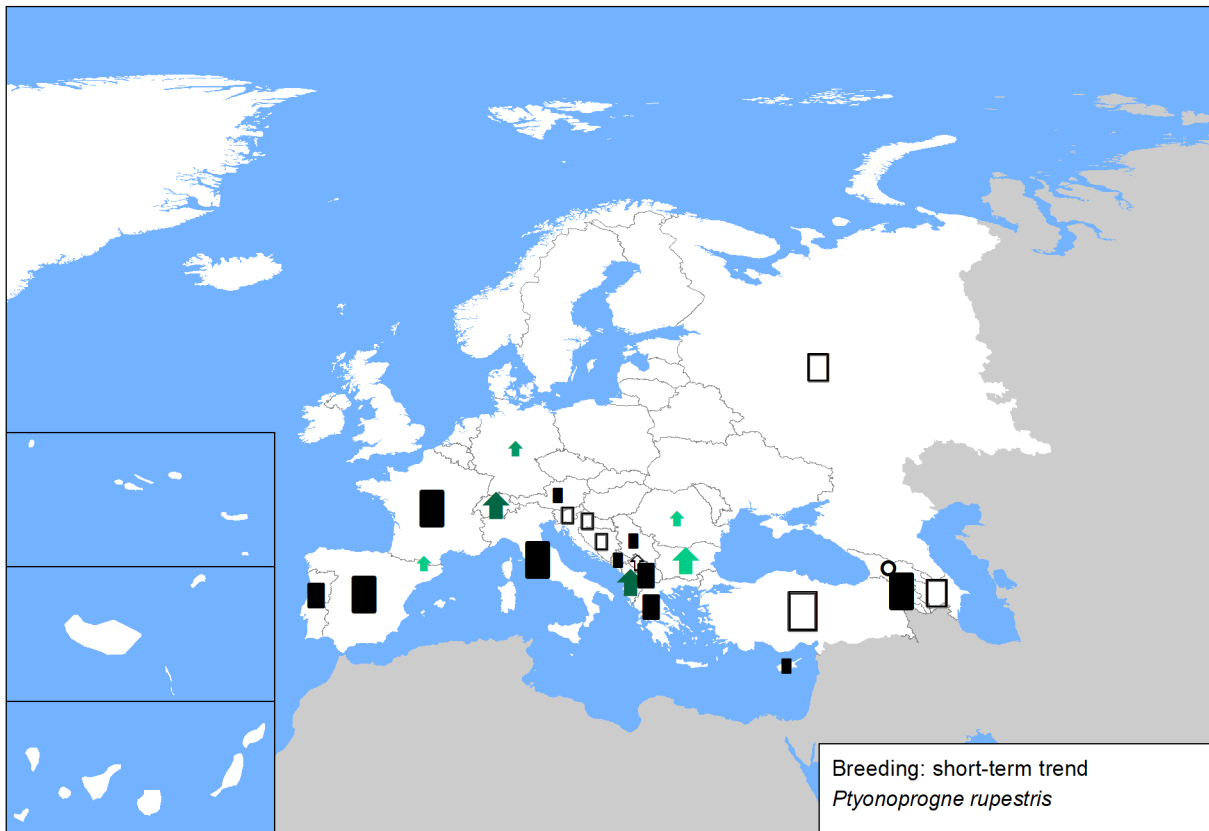


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

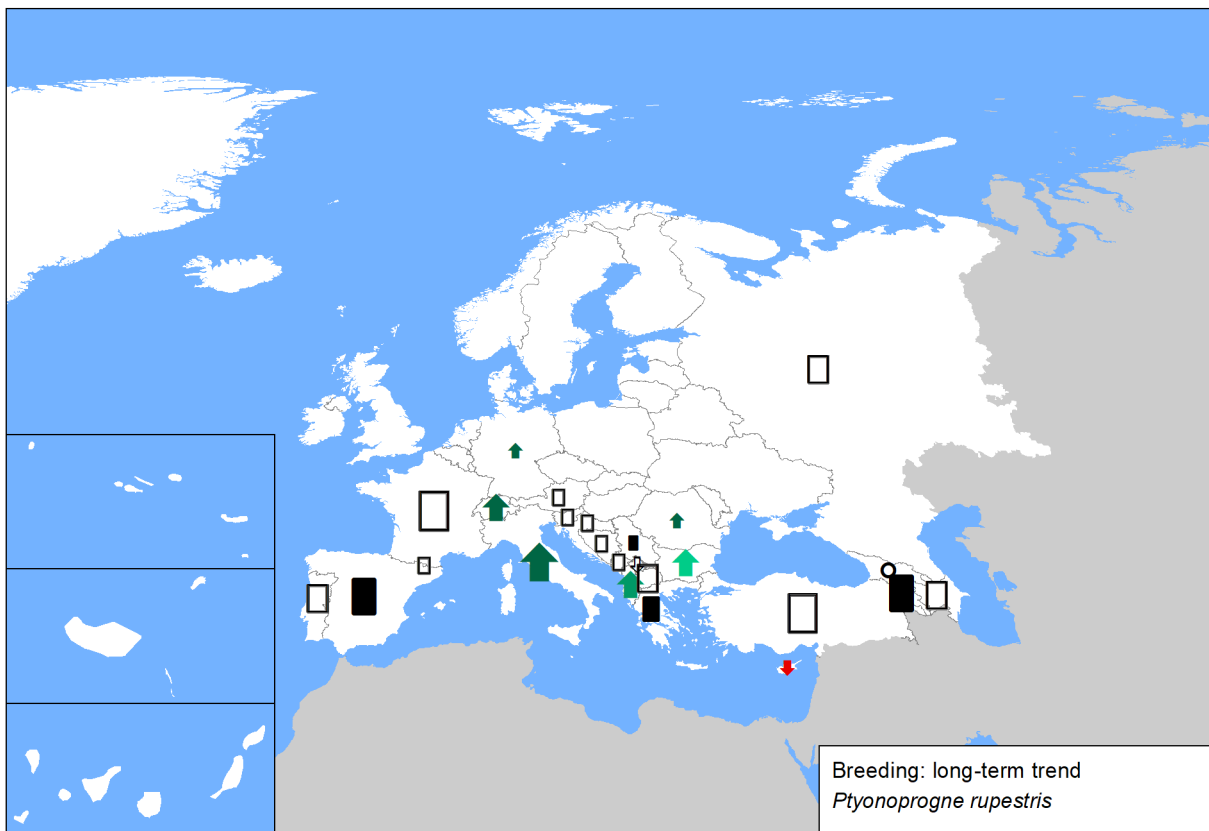


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

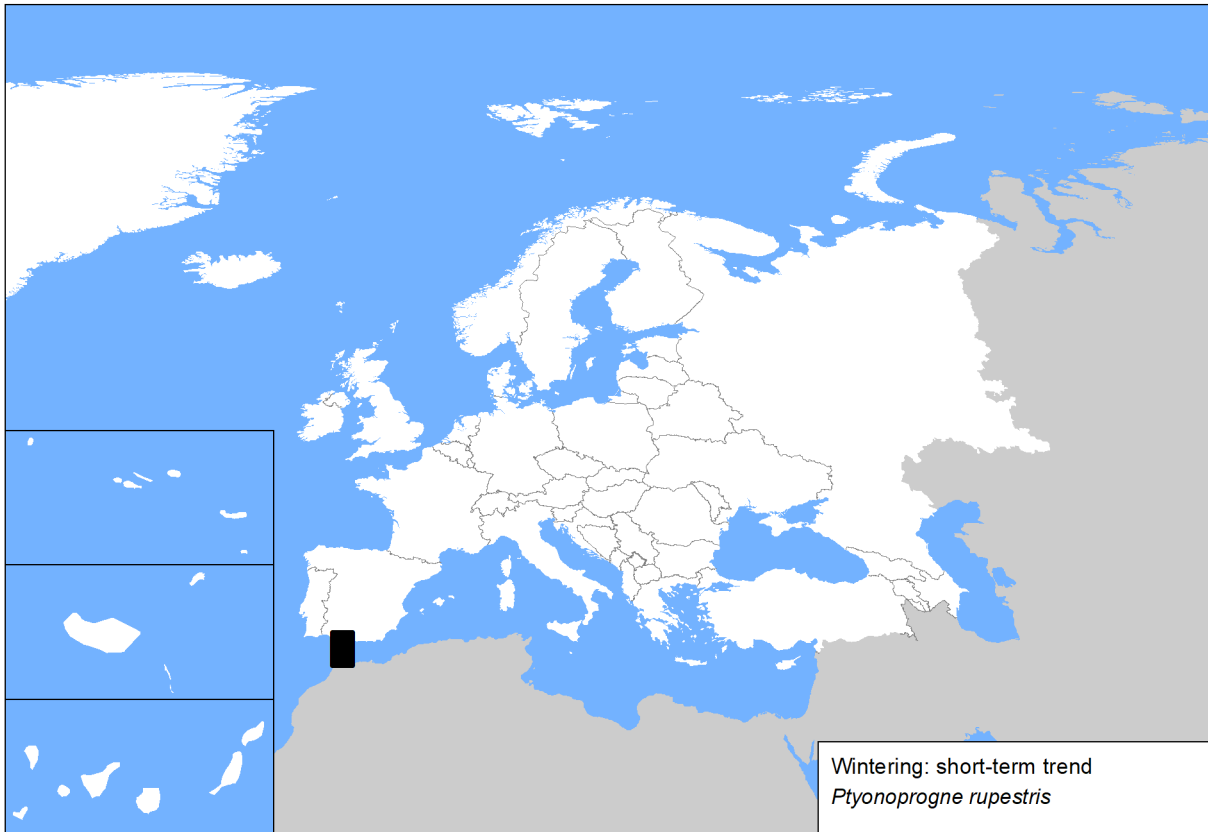


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Armenia

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Azerbaijan

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Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base
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Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Romania

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